

Day Dispatches.

(By the Western Associated Press.)

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Budget from San Francisco.—A railroad commission's case, San Francisco, June 1.—The railroad commission, at its meeting to-day, will adopt a resolution reducing fares and freights from seven and a half to seven and a half per cent. It is rumored that the object of this reduction is to weaken the effect of the popular demonstration at San Jose to-morrow.

Judgment for the plaintiff has been rendered by Judge Evans in the case of O'Connor, an assignee of J. J. Fair, against William Irvine et al., to recover ten thousand shares of the Morgan Mining Company's stock.

Prof. Baird, of Washington, has informed the California Fish Commission that he will introduce California salmon into Eastern streams, has failed.

The City of Pekin brought over 770 Chinese, of whom 300 were returned to return certificates. The remainder go to Victoria, Portland and Honolulu. The Pekin also brought sixteen hundred packages of new tea.

The Big Opium Case.—WATSONVILLE, May 31.—A United States Deputy Marshal has been here for the past two days securing evidence and witnesses in the Harkin opium case, and will leave for San Francisco to-morrow. Half a dozen or more witnesses have been subpoenaed, and it is rumored that some of them know considerable about the case.

A FRENCH DISASTER.

Defeat of Captain Riviere's Force by the Annamites.—The Gaulois in its account of the French force near Hanoi, says that Capt. Riviere, on leaving the fort, advanced with 160 men, leaving a reserve of 250 men. These, however, remained too far in the rear to be of service to the main body. The French force, which was surprised by a large force of Annamites and almost annihilated. The rear guard arriving at the scene, the Annamites fled, carrying off Capt. Riviere and fifteen men, all of whom were impaled the next day at Bangkok.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Dublin Ladies Interfere for Phoenix Park Murders.—DUBLIN, June 1.—The ladies' committee to aid political prisoners has sent the following telegram to Gladstone: We appeal to you on the ground of humanity for the commutation of the sentences of Thomas Caffrey and Timothy Kelly, the two condemned Phoenix Park murderers. Three lives have already been taken in atonement for two, and we ask for mercy. The gallies, sentenced to be hanged June 23, and Kelly June 9th. No reply to the communication has been received from Gladstone.

Church and State in Germany.

LONDON, June 1.—A dispatch from Berlin to the Exchange Telegraph Company says: Prince Bismarck presided yesterday at a meeting of the Prussian Ministry, and decided to take the regulation of church affairs into their own hands, independent of Rome, and to submit the law to the Reichstag for a modification of the May laws.

Dynamite Conspirators.

LONDON, June 1.—The dynamite conspirators were arraigned in Old Bailey this morning and pleaded not guilty. Their trial has been set for the 11th inst.

Von Moltke at his Post.

BERLIN, June 1.—Von Moltke has returned from his tour in Southern Europe. He was present in the Reichstag yesterday.

Chili News for England.

LONDON, June 1.—The Peruvian Charge d'Affaires, in a letter to the Times, states that General Iglesias has no authority to conclude a treaty of peace with Chili, and the only effect of signing the treaty with him would be to promote anarchy.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

Death of a Prominent Member of the Order of Jesuits.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Rev. Father John Dehbeck, one of the oldest and most distinguished members of the Order of Jesuits in the country, and for many years a leading educator in the Jesuit schools, including those at St. Louis, Cincinnati, Bardonia, Ky., and Chicago, died here yesterday of cancer of the throat, aged sixty-two years.

One Year and a Day.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—One year ago to-day the first Star Route trial began, and this morning Merrick entered upon the fifth day of his argument in the present case.

Iron Strike Ended.

CINCINNATI, June 1.—Manufacturers say that the iron strike here is ended, and that as soon as the fires can be started work will proceed.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The Victim of a Butcher's Bill Dies of Hunger.

SALT LAKE, May 31.—David Fowler, the man who was shot in a quarrel over a butcher's bill on Monday, died of his wounds yesterday. He had been in the hospital for several days.

A Deserved Cost of Tax and Feathers.

FRANKLIN, Neb., May 31.—A Baptist preacher named Boyd has been beaten and feathered by a mob for beating his daughter, who had informed her mother of his adulterous relations with other women.

Fire at Virginia City.

VIRGINIA, Nev., May 31.—A fire broke out here to-day, destroying five buildings. The total loss is estimated at \$30,000, with but little insurance.

A Doubtful El Dorado.

GUAYMAS, May 31.—News received from the new gold fields state that nothing can be done on account of the want of water. One packer who has been up all his miles, but being unable to find water for them.

Full of Meaning.

The Kentucky Democracy doesn't believe in Mr. Randall's policy. It "towed the tariff as it is." The resolutions of the State Convention demand of the next Democratic House "a measure of relief and reform based upon the organic law of the Democratic party declared at St. Louis in 1870, and reaffirmed at Cincinnati in 1880, which requires that all custom house taxation shall be for revenue only." The "no tariff" is a declaration that the tariff is a burden on the people.

MEAT MARKETS.

First Street Meat Market.

CORNER FIRST AND PICO STREETS.
TUESDAY, JUNE 1.—The market for fresh meat was steady. The following prices were obtained: Beef, 10c; Pork, 12c; Mutton, 15c; Lamb, 18c; Veal, 20c; Chicken, 25c; Turkey, 30c; Duck, 35c; Geese, 40c; Poultry, 45c; Fish, 50c; Butter, 55c; Eggs, 60c; Milk, 65c; Cream, 70c; Cheese, 75c; Canned Goods, 80c; Flour, 85c; Sugar, 90c; Coffee, 95c; Tea, 100c; Rice, 105c; Beans, 110c; Lentils, 115c; Oats, 120c; Corn, 125c; Wheat, 130c; Barley, 135c; Rye, 140c; Buckwheat, 145c; Potatoes, 150c; Onions, 155c; Cabbage, 160c; Carrots, 165c; Turnips, 170c; Parsnips, 175c; Celery, 180c; Asparagus, 185c; Peas, 190c; Beans, 195c; Lentils, 200c; Oats, 205c; Corn, 210c; Wheat, 215c; Barley, 220c; Rye, 225c; Buckwheat, 230c; Potatoes, 235c; Onions, 240c; Cabbage, 245c; Carrots, 250c; Turnips, 255c; Parsnips, 260c; Celery, 265c; Asparagus, 270c; Peas, 275c; Beans, 280c; Lentils, 285c; Oats, 290c; Corn, 295c; Wheat, 300c; Barley, 305c; Rye, 310c; Buckwheat, 315c; Potatoes, 320c; Onions, 325c; Cabbage, 330c; Carrots, 335c; Turnips, 340c; Parsnips, 345c; Celery, 350c; Asparagus, 355c; Peas, 360c; Beans, 365c; Lentils, 370c; Oats, 375c; Corn, 380c; Wheat, 385c; Barley, 390c; Rye, 395c; Buckwheat, 400c; Potatoes, 405c; Onions, 410c; Cabbage, 415c; Carrots, 420c; Turnips, 425c; Parsnips, 430c; Celery, 435c; Asparagus, 440c; Peas, 445c; Beans, 450c; Lentils, 455c; Oats, 460c; Corn, 465c; Wheat, 470c; Barley, 475c; Rye, 480c; Buckwheat, 485c; Potatoes, 490c; Onions, 495c; Cabbage, 500c; Carrots, 505c; Turnips, 510c; Parsnips, 515c; Celery, 520c; Asparagus, 525c; Peas, 530c; Beans, 535c; Lentils, 540c; Oats, 545c; Corn, 550c; Wheat, 555c; Barley, 560c; Rye, 565c; Buckwheat, 570c; Potatoes, 575c; Onions, 580c; Cabbage, 585c; Carrots, 590c; Turnips, 595c; Parsnips, 600c; Celery, 605c; Asparagus, 610c; Peas, 615c; Beans, 620c; Lentils, 625c; Oats, 630c; Corn, 635c; Wheat, 640c; Barley, 645c; Rye, 650c; Buckwheat, 655c; Potatoes, 660c; Onions, 665c; Cabbage, 670c; Carrots, 675c; Turnips, 680c; Parsnips, 685c; Celery, 690c; Asparagus, 695c; Peas, 700c; Beans, 705c; Lentils, 710c; Oats, 715c; Corn, 720c; Wheat, 725c; Barley, 730c; Rye, 735c; Buckwheat, 740c; Potatoes, 745c; Onions, 750c; Cabbage, 755c; Carrots, 760c; Turnips, 765c; Parsnips, 770c; Celery, 775c; Asparagus, 780c; Peas, 785c; Beans, 790c; Lentils, 795c; Oats, 800c; Corn, 805c; Wheat, 810c; Barley, 815c; Rye, 820c; Buckwheat, 825c; Potatoes, 830c; Onions, 835c; Cabbage, 840c; Carrots, 845c; Turnips, 850c; Parsnips, 855c; Celery, 860c; Asparagus, 865c; Peas, 870c; Beans, 875c; Lentils, 880c; Oats, 885c; Corn, 890c; Wheat, 895c; Barley, 900c; Rye, 905c; Buckwheat, 910c; Potatoes, 915c; Onions, 920c; Cabbage, 925c; Carrots, 930c; Turnips, 935c; Parsnips, 940c; Celery, 945c; Asparagus, 950c; Peas, 955c; Beans, 960c; Lentils, 965c; Oats, 970c; Corn, 975c; Wheat, 980c; Barley, 985c; Rye, 990c; Buckwheat, 995c; Potatoes, 1000c; Onions, 1005c; Cabbage, 1010c; Carrots, 1015c; Turnips, 1020c; Parsnips, 1025c; Celery, 1030c; Asparagus, 1035c; Peas, 1040c; Beans, 1045c; Lentils, 1050c; Oats, 1055c; Corn, 1060c; Wheat, 1065c; Barley, 1070c; Rye, 1075c; Buckwheat, 1080c; Potatoes, 1085c; Onions, 1090c; Cabbage, 1095c; Carrots, 1100c; Turnips, 1105c; Parsnips, 1110c; Celery, 1115c; Asparagus, 1120c; Peas, 1125c; Beans, 1130c; Lentils, 1135c; Oats, 1140c; Corn, 1145c; Wheat, 1150c; Barley, 1155c; Rye, 1160c; Buckwheat, 1165c; Potatoes, 1170c; Onions, 1175c; Cabbage, 1180c; Carrots, 1185c; Turnips, 1190c; Parsnips, 1195c; Celery, 1200c; Asparagus, 1205c; Peas, 1210c; Beans, 1215c; Lentils, 1220c; Oats, 1225c; Corn, 1230c; Wheat, 1235c; Barley, 1240c; Rye, 1245c; Buckwheat, 1250c; Potatoes, 1255c; Onions, 1260c; Cabbage, 1265c; Carrots, 1270c; Turnips, 1275c; Parsnips, 1280c; Celery, 1285c; Asparagus, 1290c; Peas, 1295c; Beans, 1300c; Lentils, 1305c; Oats, 1310c; Corn, 1315c; Wheat, 1320c; Barley, 1325c; Rye, 1330c; Buckwheat, 1335c; Potatoes, 1340c; Onions, 1345c; Cabbage, 1350c; Carrots, 1355c; Turnips, 1360c; Parsnips, 1365c; Celery, 1370c; Asparagus, 1375c; Peas, 1380c; Beans, 1385c; Lentils, 1390c; Oats, 1395c; Corn, 1400c; Wheat, 1405c; Barley, 1410c; Rye, 1415c; Buckwheat, 1420c; Potatoes, 1425c; Onions, 1430c; Cabbage, 1435c; Carrots, 1440c; Turnips, 1445c; Parsnips, 1450c; Celery, 1455c; Asparagus, 1460c; Peas, 1465c; Beans, 1470c; Lentils, 1475c; Oats, 1480c; Corn, 1485c; Wheat, 1490c; Barley, 1495c; Rye, 1500c; Buckwheat, 1505c; Potatoes, 1510c; Onions, 1515c; Cabbage, 1520c; Carrots, 1525c; Turnips, 1530c; Parsnips, 1535c; Celery, 1540c; Asparagus, 1545c; Peas, 1550c; Beans, 1555c; Lentils, 1560c; Oats, 1565c; Corn, 1570c; Wheat, 1575c; Barley, 1580c; Rye, 1585c; Buckwheat, 1590c; Potatoes, 1595c; Onions, 1600c; Cabbage, 1605c; Carrots, 1610c; Turnips, 1615c; Parsnips, 1620c; Celery, 1625c; Asparagus, 1630c; Peas, 1635c; Beans, 1640c; Lentils, 1645c; Oats, 1650c; Corn, 1655c; Wheat, 1660c; Barley, 1665c; Rye, 1670c; Buckwheat, 1675c; Potatoes, 1680c; Onions, 1685c; Cabbage, 1690c; Carrots, 1695c; Turnips, 1700c; Parsnips, 1705c; Celery, 1710c; Asparagus, 1715c; Peas, 1720c; Beans, 1725c; Lentils, 1730c; Oats, 1735c; Corn, 1740c; Wheat, 1745c; Barley, 1750c; Rye, 1755c; Buckwheat, 1760c; Potatoes, 1765c; Onions, 1770c; Cabbage, 1775c; Carrots, 1780c; Turnips, 1785c; Parsnips, 1790c; Celery, 1795c; Asparagus, 1800c; Peas, 1805c; Beans, 1810c; Lentils, 1815c; Oats, 1820c; Corn, 1825c; Wheat, 1830c; Barley, 1835c; Rye, 1840c; Buckwheat, 1845c; Potatoes, 1850c; Onions, 1855c; Cabbage, 1860c; Carrots, 1865c; Turnips, 1870c; Parsnips, 1875c; Celery, 1880c; Asparagus, 1885c; Peas, 1890c; Beans, 1895c; Lentils, 1900c; Oats, 1905c; Corn, 1910c; Wheat, 1915c; Barley, 1920c; Rye, 1925c; Buckwheat, 1930c; Potatoes, 1935c; Onions, 1940c; Cabbage, 1945c; Carrots, 1950c; Turnips, 1955c; Parsnips, 1960c; Celery, 1965c; Asparagus, 1970c; Peas, 1975c; Beans, 1980c; Lentils, 1985c; Oats, 1990c; Corn, 1995c; Wheat, 2000c; Barley, 2005c; Rye, 2010c; Buckwheat, 2015c; Potatoes, 2020c; Onions, 2025c; Cabbage, 2030c; Carrots, 2035c; Turnips, 2040c; Parsnips, 2045c; Celery, 2050c; Asparagus, 2055c; Peas, 2060c; Beans, 2065c; Lentils, 2070c; Oats, 2075c; Corn, 2080c; Wheat, 2085c; Barley, 2090c; Rye, 2095c; Buckwheat, 2100c; Potatoes, 2105c; Onions, 2110c; Cabbage, 2115c; Carrots, 2120c; Turnips, 2125c; Parsnips, 2130c; Celery, 2135c; Asparagus, 2140c; Peas, 2145c; Beans, 2150c; Lentils, 2155c; Oats, 2160c; Corn, 2165c; Wheat, 2170c; Barley, 2175c; Rye, 2180c; Buckwheat, 2185c; Potatoes, 2190c; Onions, 2195c; Cabbage, 2200c; Carrots, 2205c; Turnips, 2210c; Parsnips, 2215c; Celery, 2220c; Asparagus, 2225c; Peas, 2230c; Beans, 2235c; Lentils, 2240c; Oats, 2245c; Corn, 2250c; Wheat, 2255c; Barley, 2260c; Rye, 2265c; Buckwheat, 2270c; Potatoes, 2275c; Onions, 2280c; Cabbage, 2285c; Carrots, 2290c; Turnips, 2295c; Parsnips, 2300c; Celery, 2305c; Asparagus, 2310c; Peas, 2315c; Beans, 2320c; Lentils, 2325c; Oats, 2330c; Corn, 2335c; Wheat, 2340c; Barley, 2345c; Rye, 2350c; Buckwheat, 2355c; Potatoes, 2360c; Onions, 2365c; Cabbage, 2370c; Carrots, 2375c; Turnips, 2380c; Parsnips, 2385c; Celery, 2390c; Asparagus, 2395c; Peas, 2400c; Beans, 2405c; Lentils, 2410c; Oats, 2415c; Corn, 2420c; Wheat, 2425c; Barley, 2430c; Rye, 2435c; Buckwheat, 2440c; Potatoes, 2445c; Onions, 2450c; Cabbage, 2455c; Carrots, 2460c; Turnips, 2465c; Parsnips, 2470c; Celery, 2475c; Asparagus, 2480c; Peas, 2485c; Beans, 2490c; Lentils, 2495c; Oats, 2500c; Corn, 2505c; Wheat, 2510c; Barley, 2515c; Rye, 2520c; Buckwheat, 2525c; Potatoes, 2530c; Onions, 2535c; Cabbage, 2540c; Carrots, 2545c; Turnips, 2550c; Parsnips, 2555c; Celery, 2560c; Asparagus, 2565c; Peas, 2570c; Beans, 2575c; Lentils, 2580c; Oats, 2585c; Corn, 2590c; Wheat, 2595c; Barley, 2600c; Rye, 2605c; Buckwheat, 2610c; Potatoes, 2615c; Onions, 2620c; Cabbage, 2625c; Carrots, 2630c; Turnips, 2635c; Parsnips, 2640c; Celery, 2645c; Asparagus, 2650c; Peas, 2655c; Beans, 2660c; Lentils, 2665c; Oats, 2670c; Corn, 2675c; Wheat, 2680c; Barley, 2685c; Rye, 2690c; Buckwheat, 2695c; Potatoes, 2700c; Onions, 2705c; Cabbage, 2710c; Carrots, 2715c; Turnips, 2720c; Parsnips, 2725c; Celery, 2730c; Asparagus, 2735c; Peas, 2740c; Beans, 2745c; Lentils, 2750c; Oats, 2755c; Corn, 2760c; Wheat, 2765c; Barley, 2770c; Rye, 2775c; Buckwheat, 2780c; Potatoes, 2785c; Onions, 2790c; Cabbage, 2795c; Carrots, 2800c; Turnips, 2805c; Parsnips, 2810c; Celery, 2815c; Asparagus, 2820c; Peas, 2825c; Beans, 2830c; Lentils, 2835c; Oats, 2840c; Corn, 2845c; Wheat, 2850c; Barley, 2855c; Rye, 2860c; Buckwheat, 2865c; Potatoes, 2870c; Onions, 2875c; Cabbage, 2880c; Carrots, 2885c; Turnips, 2890c; Parsnips, 2895c; Celery, 2900c; Asparagus, 2905c; Peas, 2910c; Beans, 2915c; Lentils, 2920c; Oats, 2925c; Corn, 2930c; Wheat, 2935c; Barley, 2940c; Rye, 2945c; Buckwheat, 2950c; Potatoes, 2955c; Onions, 2960c; Cabbage, 2965c; Carrots, 2970c; Turnips, 2975c; Parsnips, 2980c; Celery, 2985c; Asparagus, 2990c; Peas, 2995c; Beans, 3000c; Lentils, 3005c; Oats, 3010c; Corn, 3015c; Wheat, 3020c; Barley, 3025c; Rye, 3030c; Buckwheat, 3035c; Potatoes, 3040c; Onions, 3045c; Cabbage, 3050c; Carrots, 3055c; Turnips, 3060c; Parsnips, 3065c; Celery, 3070c; Asparagus, 3075c; Peas, 3080c; Beans, 3085c; Lentils, 3090c; Oats, 3095c; Corn, 3100c; Wheat, 3105c; Barley, 3110c; Rye, 3115c; Buckwheat, 3120c; Potatoes, 3125c; Onions, 3130c; Cabbage, 3135c; Carrots, 3140c; Turnips, 3145c; Parsnips, 3150c; Celery, 3155c; Asparagus, 3160c; Peas, 3165c; Beans, 3170c; Lentils, 3175c; Oats, 3180c; Corn, 3185c; Wheat, 3190c; Barley, 3195c; Rye, 3200c; Buckwheat, 3205c; Potatoes, 3210c; Onions, 3215c; Cabbage, 3220c; Carrots, 3225c; Turnips, 3230c; Parsnips, 3235c; Celery, 3240c; Asparagus, 3245c; Peas, 3250c; Beans, 3255c; Lentils, 3260c; Oats, 3265c; Corn, 3270c; Wheat, 3275c; Barley, 3280c; Rye, 3285c; Buckwheat, 3290c; Potatoes, 3295c; Onions, 3300c; Cabbage, 3305c; Carrots, 3310c; Turnips, 3315c; Parsnips, 3320c; Celery, 3325c; Asparagus, 3330c; Peas, 3335c; Beans, 3340c; Lentils, 3345c; Oats, 3350c; Corn, 3355c; Wheat, 3360c; Barley, 3365c; Rye, 3370c; Buckwheat, 3375c; Potatoes, 3380c; Onions, 3385c; Cabbage, 3390c; Carrots, 3395c; Turnips, 3400c; Parsnips, 3405c; Celery, 3410c; Asparagus, 3415c; Peas, 3420c; Beans, 3425c; Lentils, 3430c; Oats, 3435c; Corn, 3440c; Wheat, 3445c; Barley, 3450c; Rye, 3455c; Buckwheat, 3460c; Potatoes, 3465c; Onions, 3470c; Cabbage, 3475c; Carrots, 3480c; Turnips, 3485c; Parsnips, 3490c; Celery, 3495c; Asparagus, 3500c; Peas, 3505c; Beans, 3510c; Lentils, 3515c; Oats, 3520c; Corn, 3525c; Wheat, 3530c; Barley, 3535c; Rye, 3540c; Buckwheat, 3545c; Potatoes, 3550c; Onions, 3555c; Cabbage, 3560c; Carrots, 3565c; Turnips, 3570c; Parsnips, 3575c; Celery, 3580c; Asparagus, 3585c; Peas, 3590c; Beans, 3595c; Lentils, 3600c; Oats, 3605c; Corn, 3610c; Wheat, 3615c; Barley, 3620c; Rye, 3625c; Buckwheat, 3630c; Potatoes, 3635c; Onions, 3640c; Cabbage, 3645c; Carrots, 3650c; Turnips, 3655c; Parsnips, 3660c; Celery, 3665c; Asparagus, 3670c; Peas, 3675c; Beans, 3680c; Lentils, 3685c; Oats, 3690c; Corn, 3695c; Wheat, 3700c; Barley, 3705c; Rye, 3710c; Buckwheat, 3715c; Potatoes, 3720c; Onions, 3725c; Cabbage, 3730c; Carrots, 3735c; Turnips, 3740c; Parsnips, 3745c; Celery, 3750c; Asparagus, 3755c; Peas, 3760c; Beans, 3765c; Lentils, 3770c; Oats, 3775c; Corn, 3780c; Wheat, 3785c; Barley, 3790c; Rye, 3795c; Buckwheat, 3800c; Potatoes, 3805c; Onions, 3810c; Cabbage, 3815c; Carrots, 3820c; Turnips, 3825c; Parsnips, 3830c; Celery, 3835c; Asparagus, 3840c; Peas, 3845c; Beans, 3850c; Lentils, 3855c; Oats, 3860c; Corn, 3865c; Wheat, 3870c; Barley, 3875c; Rye, 3880c; Buckwheat, 3885c; Potatoes, 3890c; Onions, 3895c; Cabbage, 3900c; Carrots, 3905c; Turnips, 3910c; Parsnips, 3915c; Celery, 3920c; Asparagus, 3925c; Peas, 3930c; Beans, 3935c; Lentils, 3940c; Oats, 3945c; Corn, 3950c; Wheat, 3955c; Barley, 3960c; Rye, 3965c; Buckwheat, 3970c; Potatoes, 3975c; Onions, 3980c; Cabbage, 3985c; Carrots, 3990c; Turnips, 3995c; Parsnips, 4000c; Celery, 4005c; Asparagus, 4010c; Peas, 4015c; Beans, 4020c; Lentils, 4025c; Oats, 4030c; Corn, 4035c; Wheat, 4040c; Barley, 4045c; Rye, 4050c; Buckwheat, 4055c; Potatoes, 4060c; Onions, 4065c; Cabbage, 4070c; Carrots, 4075c; Turnips, 4080c; Parsnips, 4085c; Celery, 4090c; Asparagus, 4095c; Peas, 4100c; Beans, 4105c; Lentils, 4110c; Oats, 4115c; Corn, 4120c; Wheat, 4125c; Barley, 4130c; Rye, 4135c; Buckwheat, 4140c; Potatoes, 4145c; Onions, 4150c; Cabbage, 4155c; Carrots, 4160c; Turnips, 4165c; Parsnips, 4170c; Celery, 4175c; Asparagus, 4180c; Peas, 4185c; Beans, 4190c; Lentils, 4195c; Oats, 4200c; Corn, 4205c; Wheat, 4210c; Barley, 4215c; Rye, 4220c; Buckwheat, 4225c; Potatoes, 4230c; Onions, 4235c; Cabbage, 4240c; Carrots, 4245c; Turnips, 4250c; Parsnips, 4255c; Celery, 4260c; Asparagus, 4265c; Peas, 4270c; Beans, 4275c; Lentils, 4280c; Oats, 4285c; Corn, 4290c; Wheat, 4295c; Barley, 4300c; Rye, 4305c; Buckwheat, 4310c; Potatoes, 4315c; Onions, 4320c; Cabbage, 4325c; Carrots, 4330c; Turnips, 4335c; Parsnips, 4340c; Celery, 4345c; Asparagus, 4350c; Peas, 4355c; Beans, 4360c; Lentils, 4365c; Oats, 4370c; Corn, 4375c; Wheat, 4380c; Barley, 4385c; Rye, 4390c; Buckwheat, 4395c; Potatoes, 4400c; Onions, 4405c; Cabbage, 4410c; Carrots, 4415c; Turnips, 4420c; Parsnips, 4425c; Celery, 4430c; Asparagus, 4435c; Peas, 4440c; Beans, 4445c; Lentils, 4450c; Oats, 4455c; Corn, 4460c; Wheat, 4465c; Barley, 4470c; Rye, 4475c; Buckwheat, 4480c; Potatoes, 4485c; Onions, 4490c; Cabbage, 4495c; Carrots, 4500c; Turnips, 4505c; Parsnips, 4510c; Celery, 4515c; Asparagus, 4520c; Peas, 4525c; Beans, 4530c; Lentils, 4535c; Oats, 4540c; Corn, 4545c; Wheat, 4550c; Barley, 4555c; Rye, 4560c; Buckwheat, 4565c; Potatoes, 4570c; Onions, 4575c; Cabbage, 4580c; Carrots, 4585c; Turnips, 4590c; Parsnips, 4595c; Celery, 4600c; Asparagus, 4605c; Peas, 4610c; Beans, 4615c; Lentils, 4620c; Oats, 4625c; Corn, 4630c; Wheat, 4635c; Barley, 4640c; Rye, 4645c; Buckwheat, 4650c; Potatoes, 4655c; Onions, 4660c; Cabbage, 4665c; Carrots, 4670c; Turnips, 4675c; Parsnips, 4680c; Celery, 4685c; Asparagus, 4690c; Peas, 4695c; Beans, 4700c; Lentils, 4705c; Oats, 4710c; Corn, 4715c; Wheat, 4720c; Barley, 4725c; Rye, 4730c; Buckwheat, 4735c; Potatoes, 4740c; Onions, 4745c; Cabbage, 4750c; Carrots, 4755c; Turnips, 4760c; Parsnips, 4765c; Celery, 4770c; Asparagus, 4775c; Peas, 4780c; Beans, 4785c; Lentils, 4790c; Oats, 4795c; Corn, 4800c; Wheat, 4805c; Barley, 4810c; Rye, 4815c; Buckwheat, 4820c; Potatoes, 4825c; Onions, 4830c; Cabbage, 4835c; Carrots, 4840c; Turnips, 4845c; Parsnips, 4850c; Celery, 4855c; Asparagus, 4860c; Peas, 4865c; Beans, 4870c; Lentils, 4875c; Oats, 4880c; Corn, 4885c; Wheat, 4890c; Barley, 4895c; Rye, 4900c; Buckwheat, 4905c; Potatoes, 4910c; Onions, 4915c; Cabbage, 4920c; Carrots, 4925c; Turnips, 4930c; Parsnips, 4935c; Celery, 4940c; Asparagus, 4945c; Peas, 4950c;

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(COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.)

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The Daily Times, 1111 Broadway, N. Y. C.

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No. 9 Temple Street, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Daily Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1933.

SOUTHERN MANUFACTURES.

Southern industries are reviving and

increasing, a fact which augurs hope-

fully for the future of that section of

our country. With the growth of the

industrial industry will come increased

content, intelligence, loyalty and pros-

perity. Secession was almost entirely

the outgrowth of aristocratic idleness.

But as the South comes to accept the

fact that labor holds nothing inher-

ently within itself that tends to de-

grade; that culture and refinement are

not incompatible with the pursuit of

the various industries, the new order of

things will be more cheerfully accepted,

and the old sentiment of caste and

social distinction, based simply upon

immunity from labor, will die out.

It is particularly encouraging to

note the growth of manufacturing en-

terprises in the Southern States. Not

so formerly, is the great cotton crop

of that region shipped away to be

manufactured. The loom and the

spinning spindles are the drowsy air

of the sunny Southland with the sound

of busy life. There are one hundred

and ninety-one cotton factories at work,

or getting ready for work in the

Southern States, and they will give

employment to a large number of

operatives. They will be like

so many missionaries at work

preparing the way for a rich,

prosperous, industrial future. With

them will come development in

other directions. They are the first

spokes in the wheel of enterprising

effort, and it will not be many years

before we can stand with pleased eyes

and "see the wheel go round." Har-

dard of the South is the fertile field,

and it is only a question of time before

the South will be swarming with manu-

factories and industrial institutions

equal to Manchester or Lyons."

LETTERS FROM ABROAD.

The Times is constantly in receipt

of communications from abroad, of

which this is a fair sample:

To the Editor of the Times—Sir: For

the benefit of those of my own county

(Plymouth) in Iowa, who contemplate

leaving Iowa, I have been thinking

of writing to you. I have been thinking

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FINNY FUN.

Trout-fishing and Mussel-gathering

in Ventura.

Bump Adventure on the Banks of the Sespe

and Climbing on the Beach

at Point Mugu.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

SAN BERNARDINO, May 31, 1933.

—Last week was certainly one which I

will ever remember. On Sunday,

Smith and myself—his real name is

Jenkins, but that is neither here nor

there—started for the wilds of the

Sespe to do dire damage to the count-

less mountain trout there assembled,

but the trout was not to be had

for us. We reached our camp in the

shadow of the derrick of the "Ken-

tuck" oil well about 7:30 p. m., and

after a lucid supper of bacon and

crackers, turned into our virtuous

couch. We were stirring early on

MONDAY

morning. Not that we wanted to see

the sun come in resplendent glory over

the verdant lake mountains, or any

such romantic nonsense. Far from it.

A bed on the ground is not the softest

in the world, at any time, but when

natural hardness is aggravated by a

too utterly familiar boulder that

will insert itself into one's

back, no matter how one

may turn and twist, and because of

stealing the covers in trying to avoid

it, I put it to you, as a man, if you

would not get out of that just as soon

as the fish of the lake, and I have

into my ear came a big drop of rain,

then on my hand, then into my ear,

again, then a young river raced down

the bank of my neck, and we are in

the midst of a lively shower. Nothing

daunted, Smith gets from some myste-

rious recess in our wagon an old um-

brella, and under its friendly shelter

we discuss our sloppy bacon, mushy

bread and sensibly weakening coffee—

and a tiny rivulet meanders down

the back of my head, and I recline upon

the damp ground, realizing that my bed

is a veritable desert island. No fish-

ing to-day, that is certain, for the

Sespe creek, running by on our right

hand, is grinding away at its banks of

gravel and mud, lashing itself with

foam as it rushes higher and higher

over its bed of boulders to the sea.

However, Smith is not discouraged.

Just give him worms and an umbrella

and he would fish in the midst of a

Mississippi cyclone. Thus equipped

he starts out, and I, not wishing to

fish, nor yet to stay in camp minus the

umbrella, go with him—to hold the

umbrella. So successfully do I per-

form my part that ere long Smith, who

has seated himself upon a wet rock,

finds that, instead of drying the

rock by contact, as he had fondly

hoped, contact, in this instance, has

converted a damp boulder into a

miniature polar sea—for all the con-

tact in the world won't offset the drip-

pings of an umbrella so slanted that

said drippings may be directed down

the back of one's neck in one fell

stream. Smith gives up at last. His

ardor and his underdrippers are damp-

ened, and we return to camp—wetter

and wiser men.

TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY.

though, are big days for us. My

riad are the bites we get, count-

less the squirming worms we

impart, and numerous the spotted

beauties which capture our eyes.

There is only one drawback to our

sport, and that is the fact that the

cleaning of the fish. Henceforth my

life will be dedicated to one great

task—the invention of a species of trout

life which will be "easy-catch" of

your rod and reel, and which will

be as easy to clean as a fish.

Around our camp, as the line goes

out, to sit on a slippery rock, in a

painfully cramped position, with the

cold air from the water permeating

your very bones, and to scrape, scrape

away for half an hour to clean four

pounds of trout and make it edible, is

quite another matter. I have espe-

cially enjoyed the "easy-catch" of

your rod and reel, and which will

be as easy to clean as a fish.

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STATE AND COAST.

Tramps have overrun Silver City, N. M.

Stone masons command \$5 and \$6 per day in Helena, M. T.

The bean crop in San Luis Obispo promises to be a good one.

The prospect for a honey crop this year is the best for several years.

The engine and machinery for the Riverside cannery is in position.

Highlands, San Bernardino, has voted \$1,200 to build a school-house.

Depositors in the Santa Ana Valley Bank will realize about 60 per cent of their loss.

Albina will, from present appearances, be to Portland what Jersey City is to New York.

Alfred Anderson, who killed his brother near Portland last October, has been sentenced to death.

Linn and Marion counties are considering the subject of building a bridge across the Santiam, at Mehama, Oregon.

The Grand Council of the Champions of Honor, a temperance organization, will convene at Shasta, June 5th.

The Vacaville Reporter says a meteor fell near there a few days ago, and the heat as it passed could be distinctly felt.

At a meeting of the grape-growers of Napa Mr. Estee stated he had never seen mildew upon vines under five years of age.

The Yreka Journal suggests utilizing crickets for feed for stock, making a sort of bread and shorts out of their dried carcasses.

A grove meeting for three days of Spiritualists will be held at New Bra, Clackamas county, Oregon, beginning Friday, June 22d.

Wolves are killing young colts on the Sun river, M. T. A valuable offspring of the famous mare Idlewild was a victim last week.

Peter Deveau and H. B. Potter, confined in the Tombstone jail, have been discovered in a conspiracy to murder the guards and escape.

Fifty Irish settlers have arrived in Billings, M. T. They have rented a building and set up housekeeping on the communistic principle, says the Butte Miner.

Bob Dexter, who sold liquor to the Umatilla Indians on the day they murdered Mulholland, was sentenced yesterday at Portland to a year and a half in the penitentiary.

The Butte, M. T., Miner says: Fifteen lodges of Piegan Indians are said to be encamped on the Teton, who are in a starving condition and living on the scraps of Kennedy & Kelly's slaughter-house.

Mrs. Margaret Pingree, keeper of a saloon at Nevada City, has sued the Herald for \$20,000 damages, she claiming that the paper had charged that she kept an infamous den, which was a disgrace to the town.

The Supreme Court lately at Portland affirmed the action of the State Circuit Court in the case of Alfred Anderson, convicted of murdering his brother, Carl Anderson, on Swan Island. Anderson will probably hang next month.

John C. Davenport's bank at Cheney, W. T., has closed its doors. The closing of the store of Davenport, Thompson & Co., one of the largest houses east of the mountains, followed. Too much had been undertaken by Davenport on a small capital.

The second trial of a young Italian named Franzo, for the murder of Vincenzo Pippo, in Placer county, was begun in the Superior Court at Auburn Monday. The object of the murder was robbery and the victim's money was found on Franzo after the deed.

Mount Aetna is in eruption, pouring out from the central crater a stream of lava. Vesuvius is in its usual passive state, although there is always a subterranean stream of lava flowing. Visitors are conducted by guides to the spot where the liquid fire may be seen through an aperture in the solid crust of lava. The column of smoke constantly ascends, and at intervals at night there is a brilliant light.

A startling fashion has appeared in Paris; it is nothing more or less than wearing white wigs by ladies who have passed their first youth, and are determined thus to take time by the forelock. Instead of waiting for their locks to grow gray, they simply anticipate nature, and add to the freshness of their skins and the brilliancy of their eyes by an entire whitening. The hair-dressers are jubilant at the change, and hope the wig may come into general fashion.

The cathedral of Mexico is built of the stones of the Aztec temple that stood on the same site, and which was destroyed by Cortez.

Latest News Items.

The prohibitionists of New Jersey have nominated a candidate for Governor.

Tynan, "No. 1," is alleged to be living quietly in Brooklyn with his family.

West Denver's artesian well sends up seventy-five thousand gallons of pure water a day.

Thirty soldiers deserted from Fort Pembina a few days ago, crossing the line into Canada.

In one week, near Winona, Miss., buffalo gnats recently killed over two hundred horses and mules.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company has borrowed \$10,000,000 at five per cent for fifty years.

A recent parade of colored troops in Charleston was enlivened by a whistling accompaniment of 500 of the men.

The Mayor of Kansas City is making a determined effort to stamp out the opium "joints" which infest that city.

Michael Cohen, a notorious bank robber, better known as "Sheehey Mike," has disclosed to the police of Pittsburgh, Pa., the plans of a gang of which he was a member, for robbing banks in several of the principal cities of the Union.

The Liberal Club of Montreal, the name of whose President, Achille Lorian, has a French suggestion, favors the Independence of Canada.

The proposition, which seemed just several years ago, to specially insure houses against destruction by wind as well as fire, has become almost a thing of ordinary precaution in the Southwest.

The monument erected in Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, to the memory of the late Rev. Thomas Guard, was dedicated Monday afternoon, May 28th. The work is described as very tasteful and symmetrical.

A Montreal clergyman was too ill to preach a recent Sunday, but he wrote a sermon, and by the use of a telephone, heard it delivered in his church by another preacher as he lay on his sick bed in his chamber.

In making excavations for a building in New Orleans recently, the remains of a boat about eighty feet long were found about eight feet below the surface of the ground. Within its hull lay imbedded a number of human bones. The place where it was found was probably once a part of the Mississippi River, but there is nothing known about the loss of such a boat.

Seattle Items.

SEATTLE, May 29th.—William Roberts, alias L. C. Montgomery, was arrested here today by Chief Woolery and Captain Hull, charged with a series of forgeries in Colorado and Texas, culminating in a loss to the First National Bank of Pueblo, of \$6,000. Montgomery has been here since the 6th of April and has entered upon two lines of business. Much of the money will be recovered. Captain Hull and his prisoner will leave for San Francisco via Portland on Thursday, en route for Colorado.

Miss Frances E. Willard delivers the commencement address at the Territorial University next month.

John Wood, a chopper in a logging camp near this city, had a terrible loss to-day. He was standing on the lower end of a log, waiting for a tree to fall. The tree came down on the raised end of the log, throwing up the end on which he stood with great force and giving him a toss in the air of sixty feet, as described by others standing by. He came down in the treetops breaking his collar bone, tearing his flesh and inflicting injuries that possibly may prove fatal.

The \$25,000 railroad subscription here includes two donations of \$10,000 each, one of \$8,000, ten of \$5,000 each, ten of \$2,500 each, three of \$2,000, one of \$1,500, ten of \$1,000, three of \$800 and thirty-nine of \$500 each. The people had to the 1st of July to raise the money, but have come within the time five weeks.

Melville's Wife.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Mrs. Melville, wife of engineer Melville of Arctic fame, who separated from her husband owing to alleged ill-treatment, has for several months been living with friends here on their charity. Becoming tired of being dependent, she has now started a fashionable dress making establishment at North Sixth street. She has for several days been going about among the newspaper offices begging the favor of the insertion of her advertisement for a week gratis, together with local notices. Her appeals have been exceedingly lachrymose, and she has thus endeavored to work up the sympathy of the publishers and editors. Engineer Melville is frequently to be seen upon the streets.

The Queen's Palaces.

A London letter says: "From a recent Parliamentary return it appears that there are fifteen royal palaces for which the taxpayers of England have to provide. Of these, however, only one, namely, Windsor, can really be said to be inhabited. When the Queen is not there she resides either at Osborne or Balmoral, which are both her private property. Buckingham Palace, that huge pile of buildings in Hyde Park, which cost over \$2,000,000 to build, is only used for a few days at a time for drawing-room concerts and other Court gatherings. It is not inhabited by any of the royal princes, for whom special residences are provided at the public cost, in addition to their allowances of £25,000 a year. This year £8000 has been expended on keeping up Windsor, £2000 on that antiquated and perfectly useless old structure known as James' Palace, and nearly £1000 on the stables at Hampton Court Palace. But besides these extra allowances the country is also asked to pay such items as £5000 for the kitchen garden at Windsor, £150 for paying the royal cow-house, and £125 for the Prince of Wales' gas bill. Then there is a salary to a functionary known as the "royal rat-catcher," and another to the "assistant keeper of the privy purse." The most flagrant job of all is, however, connected with Marlborough House, the residence of the Prince of Wales. This house belonged for many years to the Churchill family. It was presented by a grateful nation to the first Duke of Marlborough, and was built at a cost of £40,000. When the first lease ran out it was relet to another Duke of Marlborough for £27 a year. A third lease was obtained in 1875, at a rental of £75, and then the family sublet the house at £3000 annually. It was subsequently obtained for the Prince of Wales, and last year cost the country, for ordinary repairs and maintenance, over £2000. As houses go in London, such a sum seems incredibly extravagant.

Associations Among Farmers.

Combined effort, practiced with system and business energy, could not fail to excite emulation and prove beneficial to men of a neighborhood or country. Rubbing together and comparing notes will bring men of medium intelligence in quite a degree up to the standard of the higher class of minds. Combinations of every kind, made with a view to fixing prices upon what farmers buy, aim to make the farmer pay the highest possible price for such goods as are controlled in whole or in part by those who form the combination. In this way a current is formed so strong that no man, single-handed, can row against it. The producer of the necessities of life is placed at a great disadvantage, as compared to manufacturers, who themselves settle all questions as to the selling prices of their products. While, of course, supply and demand are inseparably linked together, still there are many ways in which the interests of the farmer and stock grower can be improved by the united action of the leading minds of a neighborhood or county. Men in a given county or district, who are engaged in growing live stock, can materially advance their interests by meeting for the interchange of views, exchanging and selling breeding and working animals to each other. Many an excellent male animal has been consigned to the slaughter-pen merely for the want of an opportunity to dispose of him to some one who was looking for just such an animal. In these opportunities to sell and interchange live stock, the giving of information as to where exchanges or purchases can be advantageously made, the making of joint arrangements for disposing of accumulated fat stock of a neighborhood, deputizing some one acquainted with the markets and accustomed to selling to go forward with the shipment, be some of the advantages that would accrue to the farmers if they would more generally form clubs for the purposes indicated.

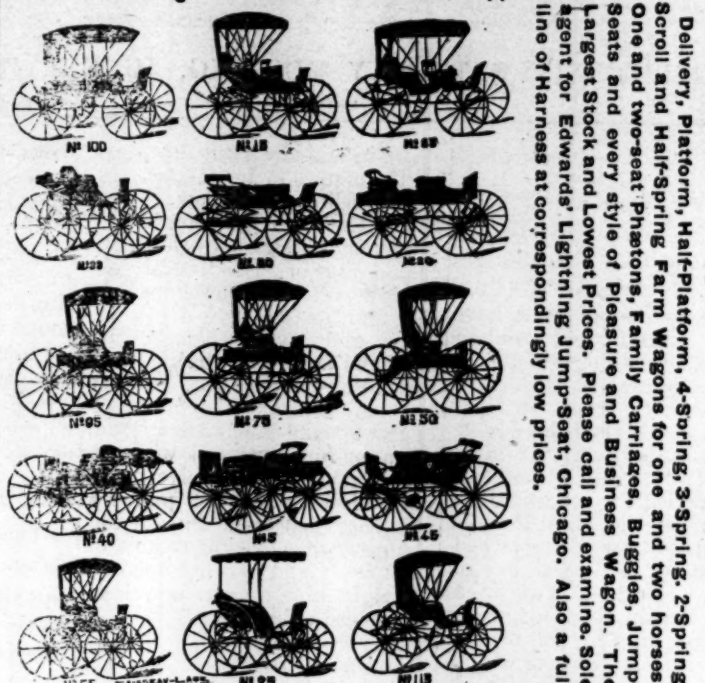
Miss Willard's Farewell.

The Central Presbyterian Tabernacle was crowded last evening, on the occasion of the farewell address of Miss Frances Willard, the well-known temperance advocate. Her subject was "Christianity and Temperance," a special appeal being made to the young people. On Saturday afternoon 2,000 children, representing Bands of Hope in this city, said farewell to Miss Willard at the Opera House. Mrs. M. E. Richardson, the State Superintendent, and Mrs. T. L. Armstrong, District Superintendent, conducted the proceedings. Miss Willard was presented with a handsome floral emblem by Dr. McDonald, and her Secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, bearing the inscription, "California Good Templars to Anna Gordon, 1883. Honor to Whom Honor is Due." [Bulletin, May 29.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

The J. W. Calkins Carriage Co.

Cor. Los Angeles and Arcadia Sts., Opposite Aliso St.



Sole Agents for Southern California for the Celebrated Work of R. F. Briggs & Company, of Amesbury, Mass. DENNETTS & OPPENHEIM BUGGY JUMP-SEATS. Also the California 4-Spring Wagon in this Fine Quality. Dealers and livery men supplied. The "City Top" Carriage Trimmed, can be adjusted to any desired position; very cheap and desirable. Please call or send for illustrated price-lists. my 7-dawf

SAN PEDRO LUMBER CO.

San Pedro, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Lumber Dealers

Having completed their wharf to deep water, Bringing Ship and Rail Together, are prepared to furnish all kinds of Lumber and Timber, F. O. B. cars, or delivered at any railroad station of S. P. R. R. Correspondence solicited. J. Bryson & Sons are our agents at Los Angeles.

MERICK REYNOLDS, Resident Partner San Pedro, Cal. feb24-4f

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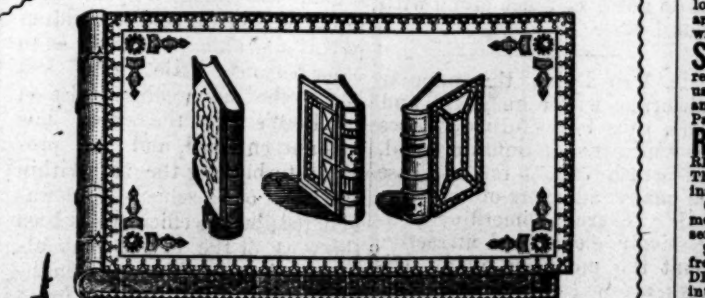
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And cordially invite the public to call and look at the NEW STYLES now being introduced by them. They sell as low or LOWER than any other house on the Pacific Coast, and DEFY COMPETITION.

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THIRD ODD & END SALE

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STUPENDOUS ODD AND END SALE

Ever Held in this City.

The accumulation of SHORT ENDS and Odd Lengths arising during the recent Prodigious Fringe Purchase, and with piles of other remnants accumulating during the last six months, brings together a

GIGANTIC MASS OF RESIDUES,

Covering the entire length of three Centre Tables, comprising many

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Which mothers and heads of families can use to advantage and produce a marked saving in price. It is our aim to divest ourselves of these

ODDS AND ENDS

In a miraculously short space of time and have by aid of our pencil produced figure thereon that will counsel

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Again we caution our patrons to call early, for no goods can be reserved. Tardy callers cannot expect to find a complete assortment.

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Los Angeles Daily Times---Supplement.

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1883.

ARMS VERSUS LEGS.

Game of Baseball Between One-armed and One-legged Players.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Despite the freezing chill in the atmosphere and the frequent, constant, threats of a storm, between 1,500 and 2,000 persons, including many ladies in fashionable attire, gathered at Pasham Park yesterday, to witness the game of baseball between the one-armed and one-legged players. The one-armed players, named after one of John Brougham's stage heroes, and the one-legged men, whose peculiar motion is appropriately described by their name. The two nines were composed of young and active men, all of whom, with one exception, owed the loss of their limbs to railroad accidents. The one exception was William Young, a Snorkley, who left one of his arms at Gettysburg. Both nines were neat uniforms, the Snorkleys having red and the Hoppers blue as their distinguishing color. Before the game there was a chilly and long wait for the beginning of operations. There were several field exhibitions of catching and unexpected speed in running on the part of the one-legged heroes.

THE HOPPERS AT THE BAT.

When the game was called, Morris Hines, the pitcher of the Hoppers, went to the bat and dealt heavily with the very first ball that John Gorman, the one-armed pitcher, hurled at him. He sent it clean between second base and left field and got two bases easily. Flink, the next batter, sent a fly to first base, which was muffed, and this brought Hinds home and gave the batter a base. The first inning resulted in three runs for the Hoppers.

When the one-legged men took the field it was noticed that a rarely judicious distribution of their forces had been made. The pitcher, Morris Hines, mounted on a solid wooden leg, such as were wont to be used by begging sailors, looked as though he were full of life and movement, while George Dowds, the catcher, on a leg of smaller dimensions, was quick on his foot and as handy with his hands as any catcher need be. The first baseman, William Knuff, wore an aristocratic artificial leg, which made him look much like any other man, but all the rest had legs of plain wood, fastened outwardly with straps, in the good old-fashioned way. William Stewart, at right field, and Paul Laurence at center field, had each a wooden leg like the rest, but carried a crutch each, in addition, and did all their running by the aid of these trusty assistants to locomotion. They met with one or two mishaps, notable among which was when they collided in rushing for a fly ball, which fell midway between them, and rolled together in the wet grass. At the bat both these gentlemen were successful in hitting but lamentably lame in running, and the scores they made were the product of shrewdness and persistence that might well have been displayed in a better cause.

CRUTCHES IN THE WAY.

Once Stewart fell flat on his face just as he reached first base, owing to the slipping of his crutch, and Laurence was run down, by tripping and falling, by his crutch. When the fellows made a hit the elders refrained from throwing the ball to the base, preferring the more certain method of pursuing them and overtaking them before they could reach their bases.

The catching on both sides was good and the pitching was tolerably fair. There was some funny incidents in the fielding that elicited roars of laughter. Once when Flick, first base, and John Lilly, second base, were running to catch a fly from Dowds, they got under it all together, and, both having only the left arm, managed to drop it. Meanwhile Flick, who was hopping from first to second at a prodigious speed, got stuck in the soft earth and was run out before he could extricate himself. Most of the time the one-legged long fielders had an easy time of it and leaned leisurely upon their supports, and watched the game with interest, but once in a while some lusty Snorkley would asky out their way, and

prompt them to heroic movement. It was curious then to see the speed they could make on the soft ground with their crutches, and the eagerness with which they ran toward the approaching ball. It must be said, however, that they invariably missed it, and that it bounded pleasantly past them, giving to the batter and his one-legged comrades a chance to exhibit their speed around the bases.

The one-armed men had all the advantage in running, and it was to this that they owed the largeness of their scores. They stole runs audaciously, taking the chances that the fielding by the one-legged man would be fumbled. Now and then they were caught at this game, and once a well-managed double play sent two of them out, and ended an inning.

HOW SOME RUNS WERE MADE.

In the first inning two batters of the one-armed nine got their bases on called balls and stole their way home, thanks to a series of accidents among the one-legged fielders. A ball that was thrown by catcher to pitcher passed that athlete and rolled between the two fielders on crutches at left and center field. They both grabbed for and missed it, then one of them lost his balance and fell upon the other and the ball stopped about five feet away. By the time it was sent in three runs had been scored by nimble one-armeders, whose strength and agility seemed to be transferred to their legs, which fairly twinkled as they ran. In the third inning the one-armed men got five runs on the slightest kind of hits, and laughed as they swung around the diamond at the hasty scrambling for the ball among the one-legged fielders. In the fourth inning they made seven, and this left the game 19 to 13 in favor of the one-armed nine. It was then growing so dark that play was suspended.

The "Cripples," as the nines are called, never played together before, and their success was so great that it had been resolved to take them on a tour to New York, Chicago, St. Louis and other cities. Their play is exceedingly amusing to the outsiders, and in some cases illustrates the capabilities that a crippled man can arrive at with practice and skill, in spite of physical imperfections. It is certain that the pitching and catching were not far below the average scale; while the general fielding, barring two or three ill advised collisions, was passably good.

Psalm Tilden.

From Life.) The early history of this remarkable personage is unfortunately involved in mystery. According to Herodotus (Lib. LXVIII, 88, 903) he was born forty-four years before the founding of Troy, New York, in Salamis. The historians Trineulian, Sobaster, Aramgamb, and Gibbons, however, fix the place of his birth at Karnak, Egypt, B. C. 744, while according to Sarcophagus, Terra Cotta, and other eminent writers he was a contemporary of Confucius, having been born at Bangkok, Cochinchina, during the reign of the famous Emperor Wan Lung, ten years after the flood, and in their opinion is undoubtedly the Psalm CIX mentioned in Scripture. Be this as it may, it is certain that Psalm-tide was excavated from the ruins of Golgoi, in Cyprus, A. D. 1496, and, after having been carefully scraped and glued together was shipped to this country C. O. D. He subsequently was purchased by the Democratic Party, whose property he now is. For some years he was on exhibition in the State capital, where, it will be remembered, during an earthquake he fell and somewhat injured one William M. Tweed, who happened by a curious coincidence to be standing underneath. In 1876 an almost irreparable accident occurred, by which this most valuable relic of prehistoric times was mutilated almost beyond recognition. There was a double explosion in Florida and Louisiana, and when the smoke had cleared away it was found that Psalm-tide had been there. The fragments were at once gathered up and committed to the Metropolitan Museum for restoration upon the Golgoi principle, and, as no expense has been spared for glue, galvanism, or plaster, it is certain he will be at the Exhibition of 1884.

Nine thousand Marshall Neil

roses were picked from one bush in a year at Newport, which, at ten cents a rose, afforded a fair profit. Only its head was visible.

A New Home for Western Splendor.

(Denver News.)

Ex-Senator Tabor has given up the idea of building a million-dollar hotel at the corner of Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, and Mrs. Tabor told a friend the other day that the famed palaces of the California bonanzas and the mansions of the Stewarts and Vanderbilts should not be so fine as the house her husband will build.

It will be in the middle of a block of ground covering thirty-two lots of the regular size. The mansion will contain about thirty rooms, and it will be arranged as the dwellings of the ancient princes were—for the entertainment of guests and to accommodate the furthest extreme of festivity. There will be banquetting halls, long and wide, each with different furniture and fittings, which shall be so selected as to serve for any event that is likely to occur. There will be one room which can be used for receptions attended by more guests than can be accommodated in the reception for every day use. In the center there will be a fountain, whose drops of spray as they sparkle in the rays of the light from a hundred gas jets, will fall upon the rarest exotics. The floor will be a grand mosaic of Colorado's most beautiful minerals, cut and polished by skillful lapidaries, and arranged in odd and beautiful conceits by one of New York's most noted artists. The walls will be colored in beautiful tints and the soft-swelling dome will seem to fade away in the blue distance of the sky which will be there represented. Here and there in niches gracefully cut, stand the form of Venus, a Psyche, or a Diana, chiseled in virgin marble, and these will be relieved by rare paintings, executed upon the walls themselves, not hung there. Each gas jet will have prisms of glass so arranged upon it that light of any color can be made to suffuse the whole room, and to give the flowing mountain waters the colors of a rainbow. The sleeping apartments will be in suite, and the furnishings as truly elegant as the suggestions of an accomplished designer can make them. There will be every facility for amusement—a billiard room with its constant attendants, a bowling alley, a wide room for lawn tennis, when the weather will not permit the game to be played in the grounds outside. The stables will be on the same scale of elegance that the house is, and there will be saddle horses and driving horses to suit the taste of the most fastidious horsemen. The grounds surrounding the mansion will become a garden of beauty. In the tower of the house there will be an observatory fitted up, where one may look miles away upon the plains or upon the most distant mountain peak, or, if he desires, make observations in astronomy.

Architects will at once begin

to prepare plans for Mr. Tabor's approval, and before summer has set in, work upon this magnificent mansion will be commenced.

Mrs. Langtry, says the New

York Tribune, should not for one moment suppose that the comparatively small audience which greeted her in Meriden, Conn., the other evening, indicated a lack of interest on the part of the public there. Oh, no! It merely showed that the proverbial thrift and ingenuity of Yankee land are by no means on the decline. Meriden folks were bound to see her, but they didn't propose to make themselves bankrupt by so doing. So they formed syndicates of about twenty persons each, and each syndicate bought one admission ticket. The first man (my lot) of the syndicate went in and gazed at her for five minutes, and then went out and gave his return check to number two, who in turn went in for a few minutes and then gave his ticket to number three, and so on until all the members of the syndicate had feasted their eyes upon the Lily. In this way the actress really played to more people than the theater would have seated, although no time did the house seem more than half full.

A horse and buggy was found

on Monday morning in the Sacramento river, a short distance above Isleton. The horse was attached to the buggy and had on a new silver-mounted set of harness. Only its head was visible.

A Wedding Trousseau for Fifty Drousses.

(Maud Dinsmore writes to the New York Journal to tell how she got married. She says: As it has always been so absolute necessary for a girl to have at least \$200 for a wedding trousseau, I thought it might interest your readers to know what a pretty trousseau I got for \$50. I am the third daughter of a large family of girls, and as two of my sisters are to be married in the fall, I felt that \$50 was all that could be given me for all my wedding clothes. I spent \$10 on my under-clothing. Two pieces of good muslin, each of thirty yards, cost me \$5. Out of this amount I made six sets of under-clothing, and for the five remaining I purchased some very pretty trimmings, of lace, also embroidery. Some deep, rick-rack trimming, made by myself, trimmed my best set, and one set I hemstitched.

For my wedding dress I have a very pretty silver gray silk of light texture. It contains fifteen yards at sixty cents per yard, purchased on Sixth avenue. The tiny pearl buttons cost fifty cents, and the very dainty lace for neck and sleeves, \$1. A bonnet to wear with it cost twenty-three cents for the frame, which I covered with a piece of silk, and quilted inside with some yellow, oriental lace which cost me fifty cents; a bunch of blush roses for the side and silver gray satin ribbons for the strings, cost fifty cents. My light gray gloves cost me \$1.25 cents, and have six buttons. My wedding attire, including dress, bonnets and gloves, therefore, amount to \$12.73.

I bought a white muslin dress of ten yards for \$1, the buttons and cotton costing 25 cents more. A very tasteful, pale blue nun's veiling of six yards, double width, cost me 40 cents per yard. The lace for the neck 20 cents, the buttons 20 cents, and the lining and cotton 20 cents, making a total of \$30. A dark blue serge dress, for every day wear, with a jacket of the same cost \$1.90. I had ten yards at 15 cents, making \$1.50; the lining and buttons amounted to the 40 cents left. A pretty, white wrapper of cross-bar muslin cost \$1.20, nine bars at 30 cents being used, and 30 cents for ten yards of very narrow lace for trimming. Two light cambric wrappers cost me \$1.20 for both, eight yards in each, at 5 cents, and 24 cents for cotton and buttons. My three dresses and three wrappers altogether cost me \$5.55.

A pretty dark blue straw poke cost me 40 cents, and the bow of ribbon and cluster of daisies which trimmed it, 40 cents more, making a total of 80 cents for a tasteful hat which I can wear with either my white muslin or serge dress. A black velvet bonnet cost me 60 cents. The frame was ten cents and the velvet 50 cents. Two packages of hair-slip cost 10 cents, one bottle of shoe polish 8 cents, a box of writing paper thirty cents, two yards of pale blue ribbon 20 cents, two yards of pink ribbon 30 cents, three yards of white satin ribbon, very narrow, 24 cents, a new pocket book, 50 cents, some collars, cuffs and laces, \$1, making a total of \$2.75. My entire trousseau has thus far cost me \$49.15. I have sufficient under-clothing to last me for two years, four new dresses, three wrappers, three bonnets, three pairs of gloves, and I think a simple but sensible and serviceable trousseau for a girl in my position. If I receive any more money I shall buy a good black silk and a white chip bonnet, but if I do not I can get along with what I have.

Mr. Van Dyke, the popular

California writer on game and sport, thus beautifully describes the California mountain quail, and which cannot fail to please the many admirers of this fine bird: "There is something impressively clever and attractive about the mountain quail. His ways are so soft and so artless; he seems so friendly and confiding at the first acquaintance, as if you were specially born for his bosom friend; his soft chatter, no matter how empty, falls so musically upon your ear; you almost see his bosom heave with emotion, and dilate with intensity of friendship for you. And then, too, he has such urgent business elsewhere the moment you want a special favor from him. I have never shot many of these charming birds. I have never desired to. For their hoodlum cousin of the lower valley I feel no pity when his sauce-box is suddenly

closed in mid-air. But the death

of the mountain quail causes in me no feeling but sorrow. Often and often do I meet them in the lower mountain glen, by the clear, cold spring or sparkling brooks of higher altitudes, the chaparral-clad gulches below. But I sit down and watch them till the last one steals twittering and rustling away, unshot at. Though their heads make the fairest of marks for the rifle, and I have often for fun covered it with the sights at ten or twelve paces only, I have never yet pulled a rifle trigger at one. But for the shotgun, when one knows how to hunt them and can get them on the right kind of ground, they are indeed noble game."

Onyuns.

(By Tambo Ticker.)

Onyuns are a fine fruit, and are beloved by all who like them. They belong to the Garlic race.

They grow with their heads downward, like the devil's apples, and their forked ends stick upwards in the air. I have seen boys do the same thing.

They air a fine thing to eat raw, before you go to spunk yer air on Sunday night, for she nose yer air a comin' before you turn the corner.

They air very healthy to eat, providin' they air eaten raw and with a good relish.

Onyuns are very affectin', particularly to the eye.

You should allus carry an onyun in your pocket when you go to a relashun's funeral, to whom you have taken a nateral and acquired dislike, for it will help you shed crocodile tears over the coffin.

[The same will apply to wimmen when they follow a lady friend to her last resting-place, who has died of an overdose of style and fashion.]

You might carry wun along with you when you go to the nateral coach, or when you go to the class meetin' and air tellin' all the mean things you ever did in yer life.

Onyuns are great eradicators and are said to be very sechurin'. They are strongly recommended by the medicine faculty for skurvy, scrofuly, and other diseases of different sorts and sizes.

It is said they have a grate tendency to operate directly on the skin—the outer covering of the body—consequently, they ought to be eaten raw, in large quantities, by both niggers and injins.

Onyuns are seldom eaten by wimmen—never by rats.

You may fill your corn-crib with onyuns, and there is no danger of either the corn or the crib being devoured by the rats.

I am very fond of onyuns, either raw, pickled or cooked—especially cooked—but I am a grate daily fonder of wun of the cooks; and I have seen a grate many fellers in the same fix.

Moral Reform in Progress.

(Boston Congregationalist.)

Half a loaf is better than no bread. So is a partial reform better than none. This principle is being acted upon quite largely at present by temperance advocates. A conspicuous and successful illustration is furnished by the Law and Order League of Massachusetts, which has just closed its first year of work. The object of this organization is to secure the enforcement of existing laws, especially in regard to liquor selling. It is well expressed in a single incisive sentence by the president of the league, Hon. Rufus S. Frost: "When bad men combine to break good laws, let good men combine to enforce them." When this work began, less than a year ago, liquor was being sold to children in this city almost as freely as to older persons, little regard was had to the law against sales on the Lord's day, the screen law was not enforced, and the provision forbidding the sale within 400 feet of a school-house was violated; but so efficient has been the work of the league that already sales to children and on the Lord's day have ceased in great part, and the screen and school-house laws are well enforced. No less than 222 cases have been prosecuted, and 151 convictions secured. Fines have been imposed to the extent of \$10,540. Many branch leagues have been formed in the State, and also a National League. A wholesome restraint has been brought to bear upon the liquor dealers, and the whole tone of public sentiment raised. One of the causes which appear to have contributed to the success of this

movement is the smallness

of the league. The membership is limited to 150. It is composed of men whose character, wealth, recognized position in the community give it credit. It has, also, what often is wanting in temperance organizations—entire harmony of sentiment. Some of its members would like to see stronger measures enforced, but all are agreed in demanding the enforcement of existing laws.

The Age of Sheep.

The books on sheep have seriously misled flockmasters on this subject. Almost any sheep-owner will tell you that after the first year the sheep gets a pair of broad teeth yearly, and if you show him that his own three-years-old have four pairs of broad teeth he can only claim that they are exceptions, and protest that they do not exceed three years of age. Now, these cases are no exception, for all well-bred sheep have a full mouth of front teeth at three years old. Some unimproved flocks may still be found in which the mouth is not full until near four years old, but fortunately these are now the exceptions, and should not be made a standard, as they so constantly are. In Cotswolds, Leicesters, Lincolns, South-downs, Oxford-downs, Hampshiredowns, and even the advanced Merinos, and in the grades of all these, dentition is completed from half a year to a year earlier. The milk or lamb teeth are easily distinguished from the permanent or broad teeth by their smaller size, and by the thickness of the jaw-bone around their fangs where the permanent teeth are still inclosed. As the lamb approaches a year old, the broad expose part of the tooth becomes worn away, and narrow fangs projecting above the gums stand apart from each other, leaving wide intervals. This is even more marked after the first pair of permanent teeth have come up, overlapping each other at their edges, and from this time onward the number of small teeth and of broad, permanent teeth, can usually be made out with ease. Another distinguishing feature is the yellow or dark coloration of the fangs of the milk teeth, while the exposed portions of the permanent teeth are white, clear and pearly. The successive pairs of permanent teeth make their appearance through the gums in advanced breeds at about the following dates: The first pair at one year, the second pair at one and a half, the third pair at two years and three months, the fourth pair and last pair at three years. It will be observed that between the appearance of the first two pairs there is an interval of six months, while after this each pair comes up nine months after its predecessors. For backward grades and the unimproved breeds the eruption is about six months later for each pair of teeth, but even with them the milk is full at three years and six months.

THE GIANT BAMBOO.

Editor Independent:—At your request I send you an article on the Bambusa gigantea. This bamboo, I have not the least doubt, would do well here, and would be a great acquisition, especially to our ranchmen and farmers. It does best on rich moist land, heavily manured. The Chinese use the young shoots as asparagus. It grows from 50 to 100 feet in height, and from six inches to a foot in diameter in one season. When grown in a clump the leafy tops of the tall stems curve gracefully outward, thus making a most picturesque object.

The Butte, M. T., Miner says: Fifteen lodges of Piegan Indians are said to be encamped on the Teton, who are in a starving condition, and are living on the scraps of Kennedy & Kelly's slaughter house.

Most of our misfortunes are more supportable than the comments of our friends upon them. —(C. C. Colton.)

The proper way to check slander

is to despise it; attempt to overtake and refute it and it will outrun you. —[George Eliot.]

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